

We publish in to-day's paper a manifesto addressed to the people of Georgia by Cobb, Toombs & Co. No one can fail to perceive from its tone, that the rebel dynasty is in a tottering condition and about falling to pieces.—This document comes from a high source, from men who were members of the rebel Congress, and in high favor as leaders of the rebellion from its inception to the present moment. Its contents then cannot be considered as the vaporing of a Southern newspaper, vainly endeavoring to keep up the courage of its readers, but intended to ward off the blow from the necks of these same conspirators, when the people of the South find out how basely they have been betrayed by these hell-deserving scoundrels, for the purpose of advancing their ambitious and atrocious designs. They admit their surprise at the "energy, perseverance and amount of resources" of the North.—Well they may. But for their belief in our distractions and party divisions, of which they were doubtless previously assured by such traitors as Bright and Vallandigham, they might have paused before taking the final leap into rebellion. But we have not space for a lengthy comment on this remarkable paper.

The tone of it is so entirely different from the "pronouncements" put forth by the motley crew of conspirators to mislead the masses of the people in the commencement of this war, as to induce the belief that they see all is lost. They doubtless already feel the "giant's grasp." The "prospects of foreign interference," formerly so much boasted of, is now "not to be relied on." The "only hope is desperate daring and universal self sacrifice." Perhaps the course pursued at Mill Springs and Ft. Henry by the rebels, justifies such a recommendation, but as yet, deeds of daring, unless in commission of crime, are rare as honor and truth among thieves. The people are urged to "let blackness and ruin" overspread the land, &c. Such fiendish malice, and infernal instigations to commit crime, are revolting in the extreme, and show how entirely depraved these men have become in so short a time. Alas! that intelligent men should thus bring themselves to shame and cursing—for though they expect "their children's children to rise up and call them blessed," not only they, but the world will unite in one universal shout of execration, and in heaping curses upon the memory of men who, furnished with the very best means of being right, and with learning and knowledge to fit them as leaders of the people, for their own vile and ambitious ends, misled and deceived them, and sought to overthrow in one common ruin that Government which to them had ever proven a fostering friend.

**Capt. James P. Drouillard** of Gallipolis, now attached to Gen. McDowell's staff near Washington, was lately selected as the bearer of dispatches from Gen. Johnston of the rebel army to Gen. McClellan. In the early part of the campaign, Capt. Drouillard, was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on Brigadier General Sykes' staff. His promotion has been very rapid, and we hope to see him deserve still further. The dispatches above alluded to, were of sufficient importance to require a Cabinet meeting, and the selection of our young friend as bearer of them, is no slight token of the high opinion his superior officers have of his integrity, loyalty and skill.

The number of musicians now in the army is 17,500, at an annual cost of \$7,602 per regiment, or \$5,321,400 for the whole. Add to this the value of their clothing, subsistence and transportation, and the expense during the war will be enormous. If to all this, they be allowed \$100 bounty, as will most probably be the case, a pretty round sum will be expended for "blowing." Of course this costly system will be abandoned, and then "av course" our musical volunteers will all shoulder a musket at \$13 per month. A force of 17,500 musicians turned soldiers, would equal the whole U. S. Army before the war. "Face the music."

The second sale of Sea Island Cotton from Port Royal, took place at New York on the 5th of February.—The cotton was of the first quality and in good condition, amounting to 176 bales.

Coal Diggers Wanted by Wm. Devore: Sample's Landing. See advertisement on page 1.

In a late number we adverted to the imperative necessity of a change in Government affairs at Point Pleasant. It is difficult to conceive of any satisfactory reason why a military depot ever was established there. None exists, which could not be answered to all intents and purposes by the post at Gallipolis. If it was done to avoid difficulty by the freezing up of the Ohio, that at least is of no further avail, as all danger from that source is now past. If to afford a few favorite situations as Quartermaster or Commissary, the manner in which the business has been conducted, ought at once to cause their dismissal, and would assuredly do it anywhere else than on the Kanawha, which Government seems to have left entirely to the honesty and industry of the worthy gentlemen now snugly ensconced in their quarters.—As a sequel to the destruction of Government property at the Point, by water, we state the following facts, from reliable authority: About 50,000 lbs. of bacon, clear sides, slightly damaged by water, was offered by the U. S. Commissary at that place for sale a few days since. Some Jews from Porkopolis appeared on day of sale, and after conferring among themselves, entered into written agreement, that but one should bid, and for the whole lot, which if struck off to him, was to be equally divided among the four. Accordingly one of them bid the magnificent sum of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound for the whole lot, and finally purchased it at 1 cent per pound. Many persons present would have purchased in lots of from 500 to 2,000 lbs at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, but were forestalled by the Jews. We are assured that three-fourths of the lot was entirely sweet, and with re-smoking would have been as good as at first. No doubt the Jews will pursue that course, and be ready to sell it back to Uncle Sam at 6 cts.

Now there was culpability somewhere in this transaction. The lot of bacon would have sold in Cincinnati for soap grease, for about 3 cts., a fact which the officer ought to have known. Such a sale could not have taken place in Gallipolis. Our citizens would not have stood tamely by, and allowed a set of swindling Jews to carry out their plan of thus robbing that Government in her hour of need, which affords them protection and civil rights that no other nation on earth grants to them as a race. From the Secession proclivities of the principal citizens in Point Pleasant, nothing else could be expected. Any means of despoiling Union men, or injuring the Union cause, is to many of them a source of gratification, and it is about time that the game was played out. In regard to sales of corn and oats, and destruction of forage generally, we may have more to say hereafter.

Our worthy fellow citizens, Captains DONALD and HUTCHINSON, are now running a pair of "Grey Eagles" on the Ohio river, between Louisville and Henderson. The U. S. Mail is carried upon their boats, and from reliable sources we learn that they are doing a splendid business. We are proud of them as our townsmen, and wish them increased success. Aside from their qualities as men of integrity, energy and skill in their business, their sterling worth as loyal Union men, is of the highest importance. If whole souled devotion to the Union, and unremitting attention to the best interest of our country's cause, in this her hour of peril, be worthy of praise and the patronage of the public, we know of none more entirely deserving of it, than the captains of the "Grey Eagles." The authorities need give themselves but little trouble in searching either boat for "contraband" goods. We think either of the captains as likely to admit a bombshell into the hold of their vessel with a lighted fuse attached, as any article they knew or even suspected to be contraband of war. Nor do we hesitate to accord to all the officers on board the same sterling qualities. So far as we know them personally they are right, and where unknown, we are willing to endorse them, because we do know that none other than loyal men would be suffered to walk the decks of the proud "Grey Eagles." Success to them. Their enterprise deserves it all.

The *dis-hon.* Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, was on the 4th inst. expelled from the Senate of the U. S. as a traitor. If a traitor, why not arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, as other traitors are? The next we hear of Jesse he will be in the rebel army—if he can get there. He declared his intention of appealing to the people of Indiana. We rather like that idea, and advise Jesse to carry it out. The brave Indiana boys now under arms will not, we think, speedily reinstate so bright a patriot in his Senatorial chair. Much more likely to give him Jesse, by allowing him to stand on nothing, and pull by his neck.

The Steamboat Science running between this port and Pittsburg, ran foul of a snag on her upward trip on Friday last, a short distance above Pomeroy, and sunk to her hurricane deck in a short time. The late freshets have brought down considerable floating timber, trees, &c., one of the last, having lodged about fifty feet from shore, at the point above named, and on which she struck. The Science had a coal barge in tow at the time, from which she was taking in coal. Her cargo consisted of 1,341 barrels of flour, one half of it "choice Diamond," belonging to W. H. & E. L. Langley, also 315 bags of bran. She had also 378 barrels of flour, shipped by Messrs. Aleshire & Waddell of the Eureka, and 82 by H. H. Neal of the Buckeye mills. Her whole cargo was manufactured and shipped from Gallipolis, and will of course be seriously damaged. Messrs. Langley having an open policy of insurance will sustain no loss other than inconvenience to their consignees in the amount of regular shipments. We are not advised whether the other gentlemen were insured or not. The loss of the boat will prove a serious one to her owners. Whether any blame attaches to the pilot we know not, but presume the accident was unavoidable on his part. Another boat will take her place in the line, so that shippers may not be unnecessarily delayed.

The Southern rebels and their European friends, are terribly shocked at the wickedness of our Government in shutting up Charleston harbors.—But when this same South removed the lighthouses, stole the buoys, and destroyed every safeguard and guide to commerce and navigation on the coast, not a word of rebuke was heard in either quarter. It was perfectly in keeping with civilized warfare for the traitors to obstruct the harbors at Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile, at the commencement of this war. Not a word from the London Times on the subject. But so soon as our Government chooses to render the blockade effective, which English vessels would not otherwise respect, then language was inadequate to express their horror of the outrage against the civilized world.

England forgot her adoption of the same mode in shutting up the harbor of Bolognese, and even Savannah, in 1778, and that she first taught us the lesson. It is true "she was then struggling for existence," &c., all of which we have no right to do. The South has "the poisoned chalice commended to her own lips," and England may some day have to taste of the same cup. Rail on, but you will find it poor aid in removing the stone ships.

The colored population of Canada as shown by the last census, taken in 1861, falls short of 12,000. The "underground rail-road" has proven no great shakes after all. Gallia county contains one-eighth of that number.—From the bellows of the Southern papers for years past, the number of negroes in Canada might be presumed to be ten times the above. But as usual it has been like his Satanic Majesty shearing the pig—"all cry and very little wool."

From the tone of the Southern papers we infer that the mission of Messrs. Fish and Ames will not prove of much account. The Norfolk Day Book considers them as "official inspectors of our defenses and general condition." From the fact that the clothing sent to our men was appropriated by the Confederate thieves to their own use, we may judge that men of ability and tact, like our Commissioners, will hardly be allowed to have perfect freedom in the city of Richmond.

As to the exchange of prisoners, the time has come when economy demands it, if nothing else. We are feeding a host of worthless scavengers from "Secesh," who are living better than they ever did before, and at the same time are in duty bound to pay, clothe and feed our boys who are pining away in the prisons of Davidism; both parties entirely inactive, and of no earthly benefit. We thus discriminate against our own men by so much as we treat our prisoners better than the rebels do theirs, and against our interest in feeding and supporting a large force of non-producing men. Our Government offers a poor inducement to the mothers of our land, who have given their sons to its service, by allowing them to languish and die in loathsome cells. Let the poor prisoners come home.

There was an interesting Bible Society meeting at the M. E. church on Sunday evening last, which was fully attended. The exercises consisted of singing, addresses, &c., by the clergy of Gallipolis. The officers elected for the ensuing year were, Judge Noss, President; D. S. Ford, Secretary; Dr. S. C. Bailey, Treasurer. Collections taken at the different churches amounted to near \$100.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

We receive, from our numerous subscribers, very flattering testimonials of the merits of the "Journal," from some of which we make a few extracts, with the hope that others may be induced to become subscribers also.

Any of our readers, who may think proper, are invited to send us the news from their section of country, which we will gladly publish "pro bono publico." By this measure we hope to increase the value of the Journal both to our patrons and ourselves.

A friend writes from Berlin, Ohio, as follows:

BERLIN, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1862.  
MR. HARPER.—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find five dollars. I forgot just how the account stands, but continue the Journal, and when I come to your place I will settle. The Journal is a favorite in Berlin. It is read by half the town before I see it. When I stop it you may know there has something turned up. All quiet here. Mad tolerable deep and very wide.

Yours, as ever,  
A.

Another from Augusta, Illinois, says: "Here are three dollars for the Journal. I have neglected sending it to you for six months. I have been sick, but feel better now." &c.

Of course you would feel better after paying the printer, friend R.; and we commend the same remedy to all our readers, sick or well. If you wish to feel better, pay the printer.

We publish a letter from "Occasional," of Forney's Press, which contains some wholesome truths, and we commend it to the earnest attention of every friend of the Union. It is unmistakable, that efforts are making in the loyal States by the Breckinridge Democracy to regain the control of the Government, and it behooves every Republican and Douglas Democrat to be on the alert and "scotch the reptile" before it again obtains a foothold.

These men are found everywhere, and quietly instilling their poisonous principles into the minds of honest but ignorant men, whom they attempt to mislead under the garb of Democracy and abuse of the Black Republicans. Union men of Gallia, avoid such traitors as you would the arch-fiend. They are doubly more dangerous than open secessionists. Without moral courage to openly avow their detested doctrines, they nevertheless give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, by their refusal to act in concert with us against them.

The Government has raised the pirates of the Petrel and Jeff Davis to the dignity of prisoners of war. It may be a military necessity, to save the lives of our soldiers who are prisoners in hands of the rebels, but the best way to avoid such humiliation hereafter, is to let the pirates go down with their vessels. Had this course been adopted with the Jeff Davis, her crew would not have given us this trouble. We hope the Tuscarora will inaugurate the system in her expected brush with the Nashville. Such men are the enemies of the human race, and lenity to them is only affording a premium for its continuance.

**Patriotic!** The wife of Mr. John Stewart—formerly conductor on our Railroad, now Manager at Gallia Furnace—recently gave birth to three children at a time, all boys, living and doing well. If the present Legislature of Ohio had any patriotism about it, we would petition for an appropriation for the benefit of these new Union recruits from Lawrence county.—*Iron-Tree Register.*

Not so fast, neighbor. Those "Union recruits" belong to Gallia county.—Lawrence is "all right on the goose," and we are willing she shall have our boys enlist in her companies, but we do object to taking so many out of one house. Triplets, we have no doubt are rare in your county, but you must not attempt to rob old Gallia of her rights in this matter. There is no point fixed when this war may close, and our women object to having whole squads of young volunteers, thus appropriated without saying as much as "by your leave." That is not patriotic, to say the least of it.

**Will France Interfere?**—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce publishes the following, which is, doubtless, more reliable than the rumors from Washington relative to the position of the Emperor of France regarding American affairs:

There were rumors at Paris in official circles, apparently well founded, that the Emperor, in his speech on the 27th, purposed to complain of the blockade, and urge the importance of some interference. After copying this rumor, our correspondent adds a postscript just as the mail was closing, stating that "influences" had been brought to bear upon the Emperor to induce him to postpone the allusion upon which he had resolved, and that these influences would probably be successful.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the bait.

As an evidence of the profits derived from this war by some of our citizens, we publish the following from the report of the Commissary General for 1861. That very large sums of money have been paid out by the Government to our citizens, is an undeniable fact; and from time to time, as opportunity offers, we intend furnishing the proof, if for no other purpose than sealing the lips of some who are prone to murmur at the hard times and scarcity of money. At no period of time has money been more abundant in the hands of our working men than now. Those who are willing to earn it honestly, can do so and get it. Others do get it, whether honestly or not, they get it. Of course we are not alluding to any of the parties named below, as they are amongst our most worthy and respectable citizens, and no doubt fully earned their money. One thing we do know—it was long enough in coming, and too much of it is yet due to others, but it is to be hoped our State will pay all just demands.

The bills paid for boarding soldiers were as follows:

Solomon Frost,	\$186 00
" " (prisoners)	113 62
" " "	3 50
H. H. Brenneman,	232 50
" " (hospital)	3 00
" " "	34 00
" " (prisoners)	10 70
" " "	7 40
Mrs. C. Coleman,	223 20
James Skees,	18 60
" " "	77 99
Charles Warth,	9 30
James Brown,	8 70
N. Wurderee,	6 00
Ira Beare,	103 06
" " "	24 64
" " "	158 10
James R. Ward,	31 66
James E. Richardson,	13 50
" " "	1 75
" " "	3 25
Total,	\$1,270 47

Of the above sum, near \$800 was paid for boarding Capt. Aleshire's Company previous to leaving for the regiment. The balance was expended for boarding "secesh" prisoners and sick soldiers.

We learn that a movement is on foot to establish a general hospital somewhere on the Ohio river, for General Rosecrans' Division. The officers were in our town on Saturday, and looking up locations. In consequence of the late heavy rains, our streets and the land around town were in a very soft and unfavorable condition. This however ought not to prejudice the inspectors against our locality, for so far as heard from, every other place is in the same delectable state. Without saying anything against Parkersburg or other points under consideration, a slight view of the advantages our town has over any of them may not be out of place, inasmuch as the officers seemed not to care about consulting any of our citizens who might feel interested.

So far as danger from high water is concerned, Gallipolis bears off the palm. Her central situation, near the mouth of the Kanawha, whence the cripples come, and whither fresh horses generally go—nearer the Western forage market, which is always lower than the East—convenient landing, and efficient officers already in charge of the post, ought to weigh something in the minds of the inspectors. Besides we can furnish the men to do the labor. Many of our citizens by this war are thrown idle, except what employment they get from the Government, and having families to support, this labor becomes to them a matter of great moment. Our citizens deserve the patronage of the Government for the liberal and patriotic support they have given it, and respecting to bear their proportion of the taxes imposed for carrying on the war, it is nothing more than right that they should have the preference over towns situated in Virginia, which at best have given very doubtful evidence of patriotism and loyalty.

In view of these facts, we sincerely hope that Gen. Rosecrans will not suffer anything to deter him from locating this hospital at Gallipolis, especially the question of soil, or rather mud. Several of our citizens are assured will give ground gratuitously for stabling, which for the next 10 months will be as dry as necessary. The large quantity of Government stabling now erected here, will be a saving, and materials as well as competent workmen can be had for any more required.

**Captain Mabe**, of the rebel army, who was recently captured by the Gulf blockading squadron while he was on a fishing excursion, says that Southern people are surprised that Pierre Soule takes no part with the South. He was a Douglas man, and has been asked to speak, but at present he uniformly refuses. The Captain had heard him last winter, in a speech, say that the election of Mr. Lincoln was by no means a sufficient cause for the withdrawal of Louisiana.

**A DEFEAT AT FORT HENRY NOT EXPECTED BY THE REBELS.**—MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—Three Federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee river yesterday, and opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded. There was no damage done to the Fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the Fort. An attack is expected.

Although the citizens of Gallipolis were not conscious of any imminent danger of invasion by the rebels, and had made no call upon the authorities for a force of men, yet on Sunday night a battalion of the 60th Reg. O. V. was quietly landed at our wharf, and is now snugly camped upon the public square. The battalion comprises about 500 men, enlisted for twelve months, and under command of Col. Trimble, a brother of our worthy member of Congress. They are a fine looking set of men, and thus far have conducted themselves with the greatest propriety, and in most striking contrast to the 41st, under Col. Hazen. Instead of quartering in the best houses of our town, and giving our citizens every possible annoyance, as did the 41st, these brave fellows, without a murmur, erected their tents on the square, and although as we write, the snow and storm are driving furiously around them, seem as happy as larks. At night, instead of making our streets hideous with the howlings of drunken men, the men of the 60th are in camp, as quiet as the grave. Such conduct is commendable in the highest degree, and indicative of the ability of Col. Trimble to govern, as well as the willingness on part of the men to obey. A very ridiculous report has got into circulation that the regiment have small-pox among them. Not a word of truth in it, but a wholesale slander and unmitigated lie, got up for the occasion by that truth-loving sheet, the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our citizens, and farmers in the country, may rely upon it, that there is not, nor ever has been a case of the kind amongst them. Such reports are calculated to do injury, and most likely that was the object of the Enquirer.

## THE VICTORY AT FORT HENRY.

Official Report of Commodore Foote.—The Rebel Gunboats Pursued.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7.—Secretary Welles has received the following dispatch:

"U. S. FLAG-SHIP CINCINNATI."

OFF FT. HENRY, TENN. RIVER, Feb. 6.

The gunboats under my command, the Essex, Commander Porter; the Carondelet, Commander Walker; the Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; the St. Louis, Lieutenant Commanding Paulding; the Conestoga, Lieutenant Commanding Phelps; the Tylor, Lieutenant Commanding Givern, and the Lexington, Lieutenant Commanding Shock, after a severe and rapid fire of an hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry and taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, and sixty men as prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

The Essex had a shot in her boiler after fighting most effectively for two-thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats' officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry. The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously. The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with the most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible.

I have sent Lieut. Commanding Phillips and three gunboats up after the rebel gunboats.

[Signed] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Gen. Halleck to Gen. Buell, this evening, says: We have taken Fort Henry.

The enemy has retreated on Paris, leaving part of his guns. Our cavalry are in pursuit. Gen. Grant will attack Fort Donelson to-morrow.

Three large steamers, the Ben. J. Adams, E. H. Fairchild and Baltic, left here for the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers this evening.

All is quiet along the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

OUR TROOPS IN PURSUIT OF THE REBEL REFUGEES FROM FORT HENRY.—THE REBEL TROOPS REPORTED TO BE FOR THE UNION.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 7.—Gen. Smith on the west, and Gen. Grant on the east side of the river, are pursuing the retreating rebels. It is reported and credited by some of our officers, that the rebel troops at Fort Henry were not true to the rebel cause, and took advantage of the opportunity offered by the attack to run away from the fight that was distasteful to them.

**A DEFEAT AT FORT HENRY NOT EXPECTED BY THE REBELS.**—MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—Three Federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee river yesterday, and opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded. There was no damage done to the Fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the Fort. An attack is expected.

The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee river. No damage from the Federals is apprehended.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR BRIGHT, OF INDIANA.

This act of justice will meet the universal approbation of the loyal people. There could have been no hesitation in this purgation of the Senate, if the tone of loyalty had not been demoralized by treason in every department of the Government up to nearly the close of the Buchanan Administration, and open and unrebuked treason in the Senate. Senators and Representatives were permitted to get up in their places and pour out reasonable harangues, and the tone of fidelity had sunk too low in Congress to relieve itself of treason. The standard was let up somewhat by the withdrawal of Southern Senators and Representatives, but even then, after they had openly taken up arms, there was not courage enough in Congress to formally expel them. The people will look upon this as a positive act toward elevating the standard of fidelity to the Constitution and to official oaths.

The case of Mr. Bright has been fully stated in the arguments which we have published on the question of expelling him. The chief point of the evidence is, that after the South had been several months in open rebellion, after the seizure of our forts, arsenals, arms, custom-houses, mints, public money and vessels, and after the Provisional Government of Jeff Davis was in full operation, Senator Bright addressed a letter to Jeff Davis, as His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, introducing his friend, Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas, who desired to dispose of a great improvement in fire-arms. As this letter is brief, we publish it here:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

My Dear Sir: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend, Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital, mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I commend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect. Very truly yours,  
JAMES D. BRIGHT.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States.

What did James D. Bright suppose Jeff Davis, President of the Confederate States, wanted of fire-arms, except to turn them against the Government, against which he was then openly at war? All the acts of war had then been committed by the rebel organization; and to this enemy in the field, armed to overthrow the Government, a Senator of the highest council in the Nation, sends a friend who wishes to sell a valuable improvement in fire-arms.

Mr. Bright now says he did not then expect there would be war. Then what did he suppose Jeff Davis would want with fire-arms? But he knew that was then existed, and he could not have expected peace, except by the surrender of the Government.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was no more an act of war than the seizure of other forts and arsenals by armed force; no more an act of war than the march of a large armed force upon the Navy Yard at Pensacola, on the 12th of January; no more than the firing upon the Star of the West, which had been prevented from supplying Fort Sumter before this senatorial letter was written. The fort was then surrounded by rebel batteries. All the acts of war had been committed, and their purpose no man could have been ignorant of, for it was published by pronouncements. If it would be a treasonable act for Senator Bright to send an improvement in fire-arms to Jeff Davis now, it was so then. Nothing has taken place to change the character of the act.

Mr. BRIGHT now asserts his attachment to the Union, and declares that he never gave a secession vote. He also announces his intention to appeal to the people of Indiana. Unfortunately professions of love for the Union have been so mouthed by traitors that they have ceased to have any meaning. The question is whether he stands by the Constitutional Government, and for crushing the rebellion. The Union which Mr. BRIGHT means is a Union subject to rebellion and treason; and what he means by never having given a secession vote, is that he never gave a vote that was not sectional and southern. The people of Indiana will very willingly try Mr. BRIGHT's case on his appeal. There is an additional moral retribution in this expulsion, in the fact that Mr. BRIGHT was never honestly entitled to his seat in the Senate. He procured it illegally, and his holding it was virtually a disfranchisement of the State of Indiana in the state Senate.

[For the Gallipolis Journal.]

MR. HARPER.—I received a substantial donation from the kind Ladies of Gallipolis, of a box containing fifty-one pairs of nice warm army mittens, and twenty-eight pairs of thick warm socks, together with a lot of canned fruits, jellies, and other delicacies for the sick boys in the hospital.

And on the part of the boys I am authorized to, and for myself, to return our warm acknowledgments, and at the same time assure them most of kind acts are already known to the kind intentions some of our sick boys received when in the hospital at Gallipolis.

F. MATHERS, 8th Va. Regiment.

Buffalo, Va., Feb. 10th, 1862.

**A FIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Augusta, Feb. 5.—A letter from Savannah says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of New River, on the South Carolina side, on Monday morning, lasting four hours. Confederate officers at Savannah say that one of the batteries at New River had been attacked by the Federal gunboats, and that one of the gunboats at least was destroyed.